

Attorney(s) within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day
for within 30 days after the service is complete if this summons is not personally delivered
the State of New York); and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will
against you by default for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

New York, New York
February 7, 2005

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SEE RIDER ATTACHED

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2/7/05
COUNTY CLERK
NEW YORK COUNTY

NP 193017

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:
I, NORMAN GOODMAN,
COUNTY CLERK AND CLERK
OF THE SUPREME COURT,
NEW YORK COUNTY,
DO HEREBY CERTIFY ON

MAR 28 2005

THAT I HAVE COMPARED THIS
COPY WITH THE ORIGINAL
FILED IN MY OFFICE ON

2/7/05

AND THAT THE SAME IS A
CORRECT TRANSCRIPT
THEREFROM AND OF THE
WHOLE OF SUCH ORIGINAL.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF,
I HAVE HERETO SET MY
HAND AND AFFIXED MY
OFFICIAL SEAL.

Norman Goodman
COUNTY CLERK FOR JUDICIAL USE OF THE
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY
FACSIMILE SIGNATURE, USED
PURSUANT TO SEC. 903,
COUNTY LAW.

FEE PAID

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COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

NELSON BURNS, MIRJANA
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF
WARREN, Deceased, and WARREN
SCHAEPAP,

Plaintiff(s),

Index No.: 04/114728

-against-

**FIRST AMENDED
VERIFIED COMPLAINT**

MEXICO S. A. de C.V., a Mexican
CORPORATION, SOUTHERN PERU HOLDINGS
CORPORATION, a Delaware Corporation, SPHC
CORPORATION, a Delaware Corporation, GRUPO
MEXICO INTERNACIONAL, S. A.
MEXICANA, a Mexican Corporation, MEXICANA
S. A. de C.V. a Mexican Corporation,
VOLADORA MINERA MEXICO, S.A. de
C.V. a Mexican Corporation, JP MORGAN
CHASE & COMPANY f/k/a CHASE
BANK & TRUST COMPANY,
CORPORATION, AMERICAS MINING
CORPORATION, a Delaware Corporation,
ERNST & YOUNG LLP, ERNST & YOUNG
CORPORATE FINANCE, LLC, GERMAN
MOTA-VELASCO, Officer and
Director of ASARCO, Inc., OSCAR GONZALEZ
Officer and Director of ASARCO, Inc.,
SUISSE FIRST BOSTON, INC.,
SUISSE FIRST BOSTON, LLC and
SUISSE FIRST BOSTON (USA), INC.

Defendant(s)

by their attorneys, WEITZ & LUXENBERG, P.C. and BARON & BUDD, P.C. for

and against Defendants respectfully allege as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This case concerns the acquisition and systematic liquidation of a multi-billion

hundred year old, U.S. Corporation for the benefit of foreign investors and to the
 of resident creditors. The companies and assets which made up Asarco Incorporated
 (ASARCO) were raided, sold for profit and transferred beyond the direct reach of individuals
 injured and owes compensation.

This action arises under the New York Fraudulent Conveyance Act, DEBT. &
 170 *et seq.* and the common law of New York concerning fraud. Plaintiffs all have
 against ASARCO for personal injuries related to asbestos exposure, and are all creditors

JURISDICTION, VENUE & CHOICE OF LAW

Jurisdiction and venue are proper in the State of New York and New York County
 N.Y. C.P. L. R. art. 5 § 503. New York State Law governs plaintiffs' claims for

The parties and the principal transfers complained of herein all have a significant
 with this jurisdiction. At the time of the Leveraged Buyout ("LBO"), ASARCO's
 headquarters was located in New York City. The corporate headquarters of defendant
 Chase & Company f/k/a Chase Manhattan Bank & Trust Co. ("Chase") is located in
 New York City.

All defendants are authorized to transact business in the state and/or have
 to supply goods and services within the state. All defendant corporations and business
 have committed tortious acts within the state of New York.

ASARCO, defendant Grupo Mexico S.A. de C.V. ("GRUPO MEXICO"),
 Americas Mining Corporation ("AMC") and defendant CHASE have all contractually

they might have had to contest the jurisdiction of this Court relating to the
 contested herein. Further, these defendants have designated within those same

New York State Law governs principal transactions involved in the LBO.

Defendant Ernst & Young, LLP and Ernst & Young Corporate Finance LLC
 business in this state and county.

Defendants Credit Suisse First Boston, Inc., Credit Suisse First Boston, LLC and
 Credit Suisse First Boston (USA) Inc.'s (collectively "CSFB") principal offices are located in
 New York.

The State of New York has the most significant interest in the outcome of this

Plaintiffs

Plaintiffs are present unsecured creditors of ASARCO whose claims have not

Plaintiffs are persons who were injured by ASARCO and whose tort claims were
 identified against ASARCO at the time of the fraudulent conveyance(s) at issue.

claims" against ASARCO and are therefore "creditors" as that term is defined

Fraudulent Conveyance Act ("the Act"), N. Y. DEBT & CRED. § 270.

Plaintiffs are by name and citizenship: PHILLIP NELSON BURNS, a citizen

Arizona; MIRJANA PAVKOVICH, Administrator of the Estate of Rade

Arizona, a citizen of the State of Arizona; and WARREN ELMER HALFPAP, a

City of New York.

Defendants

Defendant GRUPO MEXICO S. A. de C.V. ("GRUPO MEXICO") is a Mexican

GRUPO MEXICO may be served with process pursuant to the Convention on the

Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters (the Hague Convention) by providing the Summons and Complaint in proper form to the Mexican Central Authority, which will provide formal service upon GRUPO MEXICO S.A. DE C.V., at its headquarters at Avenue Baja California 200, Colonia Roma Sur, 06760, Mexico City, Mexico.

References herein to "GRUPO MEXICO" include GRUPO MEXICO S.A. de C.V. and its subsidiaries and affiliates, defendants Americas Mining Corporation ("AMC"), Controladora Minera Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("CMM"), Grupo Mexico Minera Mexico Internacional, S.A. de C.V. ("GMMI") and Mexicana de Cobre S.A. de C.V.

13. Defendants SOUTHERN PERU HOLDINGS CORPORATION ("SPHC") and SPHC II are incorporated in the State of Delaware and maintain their corporate headquarters at 2575 East Camelback Road, Phoenix, Arizona, 85016. The registered service address for both SPHC and SPHC II is the Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware, 19801. SPHC is a holding company and was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of ASARCO to facilitate the transfer of ASARCO's interest in Southern Peru Copper Corporation ("SPCC") to defendant GRUPO MEXICO and/or its affiliates.

14. Defendant GRUPO MEXICO MINERO MEXICO INTERNACIONAL, S.A. DE C.V. ("GMMI") is a Mexican corporation. GMMI may be served with process pursuant to the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters (the Hague Convention) by providing the Summons and Complaint in proper form to the Mexican Central Authority, which will provide formal service upon GRUPO MEXICO MINERO MEXICO INTERNACIONAL, S.A. DE C.V., at its headquarters at Avenue Baja California 200, Colonia Roma Sur 06760 Mexico City, Mexico.

15. Defendant MEXICANA de COBRE S.A. de C.V. is a Mexican corporation.

MEXICANA de COBRE S.A. de C.V. may be served with process pursuant to the Convention
Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters

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(the Convention) by providing the Summons and Complaint in proper form to the
Mexican Central Authority, which will provide formal service upon MEXICANA de COBRE
S.A. de C.V., at Kilometro 21 Carretera Nacozari Agua Prieta, 84346, Nacozari de Garcia,
Sonora, Mexico.

16. Defendant CONTROLADORA MINERA MEXICO, S.A. de C.V.

CONTROLADORA MINERA MEXICO, S.A. de C.V. may be served with process pursuant to the Convention on
Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters (the
Convention) by providing the Summons and Complaint in proper form to the Mexican
Central Authority, which will provide formal service upon CONTROLADORA MINERA
MEXICO, S.A. de C.V., at its headquarters at Avenue Baja California 200, Colonia Roma
Norte, 06760 Mexico City, Mexico.

17. Defendant AMERICAS MINING CORPORATION ("AMC") is incorporated in
the State of Delaware and maintains its principal place of business at 2575 East Camelback
Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, 85016. AMC is a wholly owned subsidiary of defendant GRUPO
MEXICO.

18. Defendant JP MORGAN CHASE & COMPANY f/k/a CHASE MANHATTAN
BANK ("Chase") is a Delaware Corporation whose corporate headquarters are located in New
York City, New York. Chase Manhattan Bank is a "legacy" company of JP Morgan Chase & Co.

19. Defendant ERNST & YOUNG, LLP and Defendant ERNST & YOUNG
CORPORATE FINANCE, LLC (collectively "Ernst & Young") are limited liability companies

ing firms with worldwide offices including offices in New York City, New York.

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Defendants CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON, INC., a Delaware Corporation, CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON, LLC a Delaware Limited Liability Company and CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON (USA), INC. a Delaware Corporation (collectively "CSFB") served as advisor to ASARCO's Board of Directors at the time of the LBO and a commercial bank that financially backed the LBO and profited from the transaction. CSFB does business in New York City and regularly conducts business in New York City and the State of New York. The corporate office of each CSFB entity is Eleven Madison Avenue, New York N.Y.

Defendant GERMAN LARREA MOTA-VELASCO was the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of ASARCO from November 1999 and at the date of the transfer of SPCC to ASARCO. He was also Chairman of the Board of SPCC and Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of GRUPO MEXICO, and he owes a fiduciary duty to ASARCO's creditors, ASARCO's shareholders and the plaintiffs. Mr. Mota-Velasco may be served with process pursuant to the Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters (the "Convention") by providing the Summons and Complaint in proper form to the Central Authority, which will provide formal service upon Mr. Mota-Velasco at his place of business at Avenue Baja California 200, Colonia Roma Sur 06760 Mexico City, Mexico.

Defendant OSCAR GONZALEZ ROCHA was a Director of ASARCO at the time of the transfer of SPCC to AMC. At that time he was also President, General Director and Chief Executive Officer of SPCC, and he owes a fiduciary duty to ASARCO's creditors, ASARCO's shareholders and the plaintiffs. Mr. Rocha may be served with process at his place of business at its

place of business at 2575 East Camelback Road, Phoenix, Arizona.

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BACKGROUND ALLEGATIONS

ASARCO BEFORE THE LEVERAGED BUYOUT

23. Prior to the leveraged buyout of ASARCO by GRUPO MEXICO, ASARCO's publicly filed financial statements portrayed ASARCO as a solvent, international, publicly corporation, listed on the New York Stock Exchange with more than four billion dollars in and a low debt to asset ratio.

24. However, the Defendants, including the Officers and Directors of ASARCO, were of multiple claims against the company for environmental cleanup relating to ASARCO's and smelting operations in the United States and thousands of asbestos related personal claims stemming from the operation of ASARCO's own facilities and those of two of CO's subsidiaries Capco Pipe Company (asbestos product manufacturer and distributor) and Amiante du Quebec (LAQ) (asbestos mining operation).

25. Taking these present and anticipated creditor claims into account, ASARCO was not facing insolvency prior to the LBO.

26. ASARCO's Directors decided to sell the company. The Directors, all insiders and holders of ASARCO, entertained and accepted tender offers from Phelps Dodge and defendant GRUPO MEXICO.

27. The sale of ASARCO and the liquidation of the company's principal assets prior settlement of its environmental claims, including asbestos claims, and its other anticipated and creditor claims, unlawfully favored shareholders at the expense of creditors including

OVERVIEW OF GRUPO MEXICO'S TENDER OFFER AND INTEGRATED PLAN OF LIQUIDATION

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28. GRUPO MEXICO offered to purchase ASARCO's stock for cash through a tender buyout. GRUPO MEXICO's tender offer consisted of \$29.75 per share, a guarantee of \$1.2 billion dollars in "pre-existing corporate debt." GRUPO MEXICO's tender offer was guaranteed by JPMorgan Chase and other lenders including CSFB to ASARCO to repurchase its own stock. GRUPO MEXICO's tender offer did not, however, involve actually paying off all of ASARCO's "pre-existing corporate

29. GRUPO MEXICO would then force ASARCO to become responsible for the loan guaranteed by the other lenders, requiring ASARCO (rather than GRUPO MEXICO) to pay for its tender buyout by GRUPO MEXICO. ASARCO was thus forced to repay the loans made to GRUPO MEXICO by cannibalizing itself through the sale of its own assets.

30. As for the "pre-existing corporate debt" most of the debt was not owed or guaranteed by ASARCO. This debt was SPCC's, and it arose out of an expansion project of ASARCO's copper mining operations. Nevertheless, upon information and belief, GRUPO MEXICO also required that assets of ASARCO be liquidated to pay down SPCC's debt. Having used its own assets to pay down SPCC's debt, ASARCO transferred its SPCC debt to GRUPO MEXICO for unreasonably small consideration.

STEP 1: GRUPO MEXICO'S PURCHASE AND PRIVATIZATION OF ASARCO

31. In November 1999, GRUPO MEXICO purchased ASARCO in a "bust up" transaction wherein the non-mining assets of ASARCO were sold to finance the purchase.

32. The acquisition of ASARCO by GRUPO MEXICO was accomplished through the tender/share repurchase of ASARCO's stock. Prior to its tender offer, GRUPO MEXICO,

31 subsidiary, acquired slightly more than 9% of the outstanding ASARCO common stock and was the company's largest, single shareholder. As ASARCO repurchased its own 184

32 and was the company's largest, single shareholder. As ASARCO repurchased its own

33 GRUPO MEXICO's ownership interest in ASARCO increased.

34 In connection with the acquisition, GRUPO MEXICO caused ASARCO to merge

35 GRUPO MEXICO merger subsidiary with "ASARCO" being the survivor. GRUPO

36 ASARCO's ASARCO stock was then transferred to another holding company, defendant

37 Americas Mining Corporation (AMC).

38 After redemption/share repurchase of the other ASARCO shareholders, GRUPO

39 ASARCO privatized ASARCO in anticipation of liquidating its non-mining assets. ASARCO

40 delisted from the New York Stock Exchange, and ASARCO was no longer required to

41 file financial reports.

42 In a series of related, integrated and designed transactions, GRUPO MEXICO

43 acquired ASARCO by means of a leveraged buyout for less than fair consideration, without good

44 and in derogation of creditors' rights, including plaintiffs'.

45 GRUPO MEXICO's acquisition costs for the purchase of ASARCO were paid

46 money borrowed by ASARCO. In November 1999, GRUPO MEXICO negotiated with

47 for financing to redeem ASARCO's stock.

48 To pay initial acquisition costs, GRUPO MEXICO caused ASARCO (through the

49 GRUPO MEXICO merger subsidiary) to borrow eight hundred seventeen million dollars

50 (\$100,000,000) ("acquisition loan") from defendant Chase.

51 Chase also set up and syndicated a four hundred fifty million dollar

52 (\$450,000,000) revolving line of credit for ASARCO which added to the company's debt load

53 service.

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39 As collateral, ASARCO pledged its ownership interest in SPCC, Enthone-OMI, related companies (collectively "Enthone") and American Limestone Company and companies (collectively "American Limestone") (SPCC, Enthone and American are collectively referred to herein as "ASARCO's principal assets"). As a part of TO MEXICO's acquisition and in anticipation of transfer to GRUPO MEXICO, ASARCO its SPCC stock in a wholly owned subsidiary and holding company, Southern Peru Corporation ("SPHC"). At the time of acquisition, ASARCO owned approximately of the voting stock of SPCC.

40 Chase and the other participating banks expected to be paid, and were paid, as lenders, out of the proceeds of the sale of ASARCO's speciality chemical division and ASARCO's aggregates division (American Limestone) and the proceeds of the ASARCO's SPCC stock.

41 Defendant Chase knew it was providing the senior debt necessary to acquire and ASARCO's principal assets, and knew or should have known that ASARCO was insolvent because of environmental and asbestos liabilities and/or would be rendered insolvent without sufficient capital to continue normal business operations as a result of these chances.

42 Chase knew that ASARCO's outstanding unsecured environmental and personal creditors would not be satisfied under the planned liquidation.

43 The recitals within the loan agreement state that the principal purpose of the loan was to repurchase ASARCO's stock from its shareholders. Chase knew the of the loan would not accrue to the benefit of ASARCO or its creditors and thus and unreasonably small return of capital for the encumbrance. Chase knew that the loan

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were to be used for the benefit of third parties, GRUPO MEXICO, AMC and the shareholders of ASARCO, who were "insiders" to the transaction.

STEP 2: THE LIQUIDATION OF ASARCO'S PRINCIPAL ASSETS

44. After the acquisition, GRUPO MEXICO moved ASARCO's corporate offices from New York to Phoenix, Arizona, where ASARCO shared office space with SPHC. GRUPO MEXICO replaced ASARCO's Officers and Directors with members from its own Board. ASARCO became a wholly owned subsidiary of AMC. After the acquisition, ASARCO lost its separate identity and is totally controlled by GRUPO MEXICO.

45. GRUPO MEXICO forced ASARCO to sell its assets to pay GRUPO MEXICO'S acquisition costs. At GRUPO MEXICO's direction, approximately \$17 million of ASARCO's equipment was sold at auction.

46. At GRUPO MEXICO's direction and as had been agreed by Chase, ASARCO sold its profitable speciality chemical division (Enthone) for five hundred three million dollars (\$503,000,000). Enthone is now part of Cookson Electronics PWB Materials and Chemistry, a division of Cookson Group plc, a British company.

47. At GRUPO MEXICO's direction and as had been agreed by Chase, ASARCO sold its profitable aggregates division (American Limestone) to Rinker Materials Corporation for two hundred eleven million dollars (\$211,000,000).

48. The proceeds of these sales did not accrue to the benefit of ASARCO or its shareholders. Since these monies were applied to acquisition debt and only benefitted Chase, GRUPO MEXICO and ASARCO's former shareholders to the exclusion of existing and future environmental and asbestos claimants. These conveyances for less than fair consideration, were

without good faith, created or added to ASARCO's insolvency and insufficiency of capital
 in derogation of creditors' rights including the rights of the plaintiffs.

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At GRUPO MEXICO's direction, assets of ASARCO were redirected to the
 of ASARCO's creditors. Settlement proceeds relating to litigation with ASARCO's
 liability insurers were not segregated and held to pay the known liability claims to which
 insurance coverage related. As clear evidence of the integrated plan to liquidate ASARCO to
 benefit of unsecured creditors, the future proceeds of the insurance settlement were sold at
 discount, and the cash was transferred to ASARCO's operating account and spent.

In 2003, at GRUPO MEXICO's direction as had been agreed by Chase,
 Chase's interest in SPCC was transferred to AMC, another wholly owned subsidiary of
 GRUPO MEXICO. In consideration for this conveyance, GRUPO MEXICO paid Chase and the
 other banks, on behalf of ASARCO, four hundred fifty million dollars (\$450,000,000) in
 payment of loans arising out of the acquisition, "forgave" some inter-company debt to AMC
 and its subsidiaries including Mexicana de Cobre, S.A. de C.V. and agreed to pay two
 hundred forty three million dollars (\$243,000,000) at some future date. Part of this last payment
 went to the benefit ASARCO's unsecured creditors (principally as part of a settlement
 with the United States on some environmental claims) but it represents an amount far
 less than a fair equivalent for the asset.

ASARCO SUED FOR FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

After the transfer of ASARCO's most valuable remaining asset (the SPCC stock
 in SPCC) was proposed, the United States (an unsecured creditor with environmental based
 claim) brought suit against ASARCO for fraudulent conveyance. (*United States of America v.*

and Southern Peru Holdings Corporation, CO2-5401 FDB (W. D. Wash.) (later

to the United States District Court for the District of Arizona and renumbered as

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No. CV 02-2079-PHX-RCB).

52 During the course of the Government litigation, ASARCO admitted it was not able to pay its debts as they matured.

53 The United States eventually settled its claims against ASARCO and SPHC for one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000), an amount far less than the liability owed on just environmental claims, and withdrew its objection to the transfer. This settlement provided no benefits or protections whatsoever for ASARCO's other unsecured creditors or the plaintiffs.

54 Upon information and belief, the United States settled its claim cheaply because ASARCO's stock was already encumbered by the acquisition loan from defendant Chase, ASARCO's assets had already been depleted by the sale of Enthone and American Limestone, ASARCO was too thinly capitalized to continue many of its business operations and because of the misrepresentations of ASARCO, GRUPO MEXICO and defendant Ernst & Young as to the value of ASARCO's interest in SPCC.

55 The transfer of ASARCO's interest in SPCC was facilitated by defendant Ernst & Young who recklessly and knowingly provided an opinion undervaluing this asset. As a direct result of the misrepresentations of Ernst & Young, plaintiffs' rights were undermined.

ASARCO AFTER THE LBO AND RELATED ASSET SALES

56 After the conveyances described herein, ASARCO was left an insolvent shell.

The present salable value of ASARCO's assets is less than the amount required to pay the

ASARCO's probable liabilities, including the personal injury claims of plaintiffs. ASARCO

insufficient resources to timely pay its creditors, including plaintiffs. ASARCO is too thinly

to continue the business operations it maintained prior to the sale of SPCC. Stripped

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valuable assets, ASARCO is on the verge of filing for Bankruptcy protection.

A just outcome for plaintiffs, whose claims against ASARCO remain unsatisfied,

that the foregoing transactions be viewed as part of an integrated plan, executed in a

less than five years, resulting in conveyances which are fraudulent to plaintiffs.

PLAINTIFFS' FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Constructive Fraud - Conveyance Resulting in Insolvency)

Plaintiffs re-adopt and re-allege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-57 and

Claim for Relief state as follows:

ASARCO owes a "debt" to plaintiffs as that term is defined under the New York
Conveyance Act ("the Act"). N. Y. DEBT. & CRED. § 270.

The sale of ASARCO to GRUPO MEXICO in November 1999 by and through a
bribe is a "conveyance" as that term is defined under the Act. N. Y. DEBT. & CRED.

The encumbrance of ASARCO's interests in Enthone, American Limestone and
in furtherance of the GRUPO MEXICO LBO of ASARCO, is a "conveyance" of
ASARCO's (the debtor's) property within the meaning of the Act. N. Y. DEBT. & CRED. § 270.

The sale at auction certain of ASARCO's business equipment is a "conveyance"
ASARCO's (the debtor's) property within the meaning of the Act. N. Y. DEBT. & CRED. §

The transfer of GRUPO MEXICO's ownership interest in ASARCO (as merged
ASMEX) to AMC is a "conveyance" of ASARCO's (the debtor's) property within the

of the Act. N. Y. DEBT. & CRED. § 270.

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The sale of Enthone, American Limestone and ASARCO's ownership interest in ASARCO's principal assets") separately and in connection with an integrated plan of conveyance(s) of ASARCO's (the debtor's) property within the meaning of N. Y. DEBT. & CRED. § 270.

The redemption/share repurchase of ASARCO's stock from ASARCO's Directors and shareholders is a "conveyance" as that term is defined under the Act. N. Y. DEBT. &

Plaintiffs have claims against ASARCO for damages resulting from personal injury occasioned by exposure to asbestos. Plaintiffs are "creditors" of ASARCO under the Act. N. Y. DEBT. & CRED. § 270.

ASARCO was purchased by GRUPO MEXICO, its stock was redeemed, certain business equipment was liquidated at auction and its principal assets encumbered and sold when ASARCO was either insolvent or would become insolvent as a result of the liquidation of its assets.

ASARCO received less than fair consideration for the redemption/share repurchase of its stock and transfer of controlling interest in the company to GRUPO MEXICO since the proceeds of the conveyance accrued to the benefit of third parties (GRUPO MEXICO, AMC, the former shareholders of ASARCO and Chase) and not to the benefit of ASARCO or its creditors.

ASARCO received less than fair consideration for the encumbrance of its principal assets since the proceeds of the conveyances accrued to the benefit of third parties (GRUPO MEXICO, AMC, the former shareholders of ASARCO, Chase and CSFB and others)

to the benefit of ASARCO or its creditors.

ASARCO received less than fair consideration for the sale of certain of its

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equipment at auction and the sale of its principal assets since the proceeds of these

proceeds accrued to the benefit of third parties (GRUPO MEXICO, AMC, the former

assets of ASARCO, Chase and CSFB) and not to the benefit of ASARCO or its creditors.

71. Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment against GRUPO MEXICO and AMC declaring

conveyance of ASARCO to GRUPO MEXICO and AMC, the encumbrance and sale of

ASARCO's business equipment and principal assets and the redemption/share repurchase of its

ASARCO individually and collectively fraudulent as to the debts owed plaintiffs pursuant to N.

Y. DEBT. & CRED. § 273. Plaintiffs are entitled to appropriate equitable and legal relief thereto.

PLAINTIFFS' SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Constructive Fraud- Conveyance Resulting in Insufficiency of Capital)

Plaintiffs re-adopt and re-allege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-71 and for their

Second Claim for Relief state as follows:

72. At the direction of GRUPO MEXICO and AMC, ASARCO redeemed its stock

and conveyed away certain of its business equipment and its principal assets without fair

consideration when ASARCO was engaging or about to engage in a business or transaction for

the property remaining in ASARCO's hands after the conveyance represented

ASARCO's small capital.

73. Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment against GRUPO MEXICO and AMC declaring

encumbrance and conveyance of ASARCO's business equipment and principal assets and

ASARCO's redemption/share repurchase of ASARCO's stock individually and collectively, fraudulent as to

the debts owed plaintiffs pursuant to N. Y. DEBT. & CRED. § 274. Plaintiffs are entitled to

equitable and legal relief thereto.

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PLAINTIFFS' THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Actual Fraud: Conveyance in Anticipation of Debts)

Plaintiffs re-adopt and re-allege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-73 and for their Claim for Relief state as follows:

In a series of transactions undertaken at the direction of GRUPO MEXICO and ASARCO was sold to GRUPO MEXICO and transferred to AMC, ASARCO's stock was sold and ASARCO's business equipment and principal assets were encumbered and/or sold for less than fair consideration, with the intent or belief that ASARCO would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they mature.

GRUPO MEXICO and AMC were aware of plaintiffs' (and other, environmental) claims against ASARCO prior to the conveyances referenced herein, and these defendants knew plaintiffs' claims would remain unsatisfied under the integrated plan of liquidation.

Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment against GRUPO MEXICO and AMC declaring the sale of ASARCO to GRUPO MEXICO, the transfer of ASARCO to AMC, the redemption/share repurchase of ASARCO's stock and the encumbrance and conveyance of ASARCO's business equipment and/or principal assets to be fraudulent to the debts owed to plaintiffs pursuant to N.Y. DEBT. & CRED. § 275. Plaintiffs are entitled to appropriate equitable and legal relief thereto.

PLAINTIFFS' FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Actual Fraud: Conveyance with Intent to Frustrate Creditor Claims/Conspiracy)

Plaintiffs re-adopt and re-allege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-76 and for their Claim for Relief state as follows:

The redemption/share repurchase of ASARCO's stock and the sale and liquidation

ASARCO through the LBO were undertaken through an integrated plan and design
 orchestrated by defendant GRUPO MEXICO and executed with the complicity of others,
 including AMC, Chase and CSFB.

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The redemption/share repurchase of ASARCO's stock and liquidation of
 ASARCO's assets occurred when:

ASARCO was insolvent and/or with the knowledge that the transfers,
 (individually and/or collectively) would result in ASARCO's insolvency;

GRUPO MEXICO, AMC and Chase were aware of pending litigation against
 ASARCO for environmental claims and personal injury claims related to asbestos
 exposure which had rendered or would render the company insolvent;

ASARCO lacked adequate financial means to meet its debts as they matured;

The assets transferred were the principal assets of the corporation and made up the
 majority of the company's assets in value;

The transfers were made for less than fair consideration;

The transfer(s) benefitted insiders including ASARCO's Directors and other
 former shareholders, GRUPO MEXICO and AMC at the expense of unsecured
 creditors including plaintiffs.

The redemption/share repurchase of stock and liquidation of ASARCO's assets
 designed to strip the company of assets before unsecured creditor claims matured; the

redemption/share repurchase of ASARCO's stock and the sale and liquidation of ASARCO's
 equipment and principal assets was undertaken with the intent to hinder, delay or
 defraud creditors.

Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment against GRUPO MEXICO, AMC, Chase and
 CSFB regarding the sale of ASARCO to GRUPO MEXICO and AMC, the redemption/share
 repurchase of ASARCO's stock and the encumbrance and conveyance of ASARCO's business
 assets and principal assets to be fraudulent pursuant to N.Y. DEBT. & CRED. § 276.

Plaintiffs are entitled to appropriate equitable and legal relief thereto.

81. Because these transfers were fraudulent conveyances, committed with the actual intent to defraud creditors, punitive damages should be recovered from the defendants, jointly and severally, in an amount not less than three-times actual damages.

PLAINTIFFS' FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(*Fraudulent Conveyance: Liability of Transferee Chase & CSFB*)

Plaintiffs re-adopt and re-allege the allegations contained in ¶s 1-81 and for their Fifth Claim for Relief state as follows:

82. Defendant Chase is the transferee who provided the senior layer of debt necessary to carry out the LBO.

83. Defendant CSFB provided financial advice to ASARCO's Board of Directors at the time of the merger and participated with other banks in financing the LBO.

84. Chase and CSFB knew the LBO was to be a "bust up" acquisition with the assets of ASARCO to be conveyed away from ASARCO for less than fair consideration since the result of these transfers would not benefit ASARCO or its creditors but would instead accrue to the companies, ASARCO's former shareholders, GRUPO MEXICO and AMC.

85. Chase and CSFB knew ASARCO was insolvent just prior to the LBO or would be rendered insolvent as a result of the conveyances attendant to the LBO and/or the debt service required for the acquisition and operating loans to ASARCO.

86. Chase and CSFB knew ASARCO was to be liquidated and would be left with substantially small capital resources to continue its traditional business operations.

87. Chase and CSFB knew ASARCO was to be liquidated at a time when ASARCO, GRUPO MEXICO and AMC believed ASARCO would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as

18 Chase and CSFB knew the plan of liquidation was undertaken with the intent to
19 delay and/or defraud creditors.

20 The encumbrance of ASARCO's principal assets in favor of Chase is a
21 "charge" of ASARCO's (the debtor's) property within the meaning of the Act. N. Y. DEBT.
22 § 270.

23 Loan payments relating to the LBO received by Chase, CSFB and other
24 lending banks under priority liens, including but not limited to proceeds from the sale of
25 ASARCO's principal assets and other loan payments made by ASARCO or by GRUPO
26 (or its affiliates) on behalf of ASARCO (collectively "loan payments") are
27 "charges" of ASARCO's (the debtor's) property within the meaning of the Act. N. Y.
28 DEBT & CRED. § 270.

29 The loan payments received by Chase and CSFB are not protected from recapture
30 N. Y. DEBT & CRED. 272(b) because Chase and CSFB did not act in good faith herein
31 the property received by ASARCO from Chase and CSFB was disproportionately small as
32 compared with the value of the obligation to Chase and CSFB.

33 In derogation of creditor's rights, including plaintiffs, Chase and CSFB failed to
34 conduct an adequate financial investigation of ASARCO's solvency before loaning and/or
35 more than one billion (1,000,000,000) dollars to ASARCO and accepting mortgages
36 using ASARCO's principal assets and/or ignored ASARCO's insolvency.

37 Chase and CSFB knew or should have known that as a result of the planned
38 liquidation of ASARCO's principal assets:

- a. The fair salable value of ASARCO's remaining assets would be less than

ASARCO's liabilities;

- b. These transfers would leave ASARCO with an unreasonably small amount of capital for the business in which it was engaged or proposed to engage in the future;
- c. ASARCO could not reasonably be expected to meet its obligations as they matured.

94. Chase and CSFB knew or should have known that the debtor was insolvent or rendered insolvent by the transfers or would be rendered insolvent as a result of the plan of liquidation, that the debt service imposed by Chase and CSFB would further impair ASARCO's ability to pay creditors and ASARCO has no reasonable prospects for

95. Chase and CSFB transferred funds to ASARCO in exchange for a lien against ASARCO's principal assets and accepted loan payments for less than fair consideration with constructive knowledge that the transaction would increase or lead to ASARCO's bankruptcy and fraud on ASARCO's creditors including plaintiffs.

96. Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment against defendant Chase and CSFB for the return of the property conveyed and/or judgment declaring the loan payments attendant to the debts made by or on behalf of ASARCO to Chase and CSFB to be fraudulent as to the Debts and plaintiffs pursuant to DEBT. & CRED. §§ 273, 274, 275 & 276. Plaintiffs are entitled to the equitable and legal relief thereto.

PLAINTIFFS' SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Fraudulent Conveyance: Insurance Proceeds)

Plaintiffs re-adopt and re-allege the allegations contained in ¶s 1-96 and for their Sixth Claim for Relief state as follows:

Plaintiffs all have "claims" against ASARCO and are therefore "creditors" of ASARCO under the Act. N. Y. DEBT. & CRED. § 270 ASARCO is liable to plaintiffs and ASARCO is a "debtor" pursuant to the Act. N. Y. DEBT. & CRED. § 270.

The heavy discounting of future insurance proceeds and the transfer of said insurance proceeds at the direction of GRUPO MEXICO or its affiliates to ASARCO's general fund and the subsequent disbursement of those monies are "conveyances" of ASARCO's (the debtor's) property pursuant to the Act.

At the time the insurance proceeds were conveyed, ASARCO was insolvent or rendered insolvent as a result of the transfer and/or the integrated plan of liquidation.

As a result of the conveyance of the insurance proceeds and/or the integrated plan of liquidation, ASARCO lacked sufficient capital to continue its traditional business operations.

The transfer of the insurance proceeds occurred at a time when ASARCO, GRUPO MEXICO and GRUPO MEXICO's affiliates knew or believed ASARCO would incur liabilities which it would be unable to pay as they matured.

The transfer of the insurance proceeds was undertaken with the intent to hinder, defraud and ASARCO's creditors.

Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment against ASARCO, GRUPO MEXICO and its affiliates regarding the conveyance of the insurance proceeds to be fraudulent as to the Debts of ASARCO pursuant to N. Y. DEBT. & CRED. §§ 273, 274, 275 & 276. Plaintiffs are entitled to equitable and legal relief thereto.

PLAINTIFFS' SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Fraudulent Conveyance: Transfer to Insiders)

Plaintiffs re-adopt and re-allege the allegations contained in ¶s 1-103 and for their

Claim for Relief state as follows:

104. GRUPO MEXICO, AMC, GMMI, Mexicana de Cobre, S.A. de C.V.,

Minera Mexico, S.A. de C.V. and ASARCO are all interrelated companies,

and "insiders" owned or controlled by GRUPO MEXICO.

105. As part of the alleged consideration for the transfer of ASARCO's interest in GRUPO MEXICO and its affiliates, ASARCO allegedly received debt forgiveness of inter-company debt from affiliates of GRUPO MEXICO including AMC and/or Mexicana de Cobre S.A. de C.V.

106. The forgiveness of inter-company debt is a "conveyance" within the meaning of N.Y. Debt. & Cred. §270.

107. At the time of the debt forgiveness, ASARCO was either insolvent or rendered insolvent as a result of redemption/share repurchase of its stock and the conveyance of its assets and/or the execution of the integrated plan of liquidation.

108. The conveyance by an insolvent to an affiliate or insider in satisfaction of an inter-company debt lacks good faith and is constructively fraudulent.

109. Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment against ASARCO, GRUPO MEXICO and Mexicana de COBRE S.A. C.V. declaring the conveyance of the SPCC stock in exchange for debt forgiveness to be fraudulent as to debts owed plaintiffs pursuant to N. Y. DEBT & CRED. § 270. Plaintiffs are entitled to legal and equitable relief thereto.

PLAINTIFFS' EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Professional Negligence and Misrepresentation: As to Defendant Ernst & Young)

Plaintiffs re-adopt and re-allege the allegations contained in ¶'s 1-109 and for their Eighth

Claim for Relief state as follows:

10. Defendants ERNST & YOUNG LLP and ERNST & YOUNG CORPORATE
 11. LLC (collectively "Ernst & Young") were engaged to provide an opinion as to the
 12. 43,949 shares of Class A Common Stock of Southern Peru Copper Company
 13. 54.18% of the voting shares of that publically traded corporation which were held
 14. a wholly owned subsidiary of ASARCO. ("stock interest").

11. Ernst & Young expressed a professional valuation with full knowledge that its
 12. would be relied upon by a limited class of third parties to which Ernst & Young owed a
 13. duty, including the United States Justice Department, The Federal Courts of the United
 14. States and plaintiffs.

12. The valuation opinion of Ernst & Young provided the principal basis for the
 13. United States District Court for the District of Arizona to approve the sale of the stock interest to
 14. ASARCO's wholly owned subsidiary AMC to the detriment of plaintiffs.

13. Ernest & Young recklessly and knowingly and without the professional
 14. competence required of a Certified Public Accounting firm sold an opinion letter, which falsely
 15. stated that the fair value of ASARCO's controlling interest in SPCC was worth less than
 16. book value of ASARCO's share of the underlying assets of the company.

14. Ernst & Young had a duty to plaintiffs to issue an opinion based on impartial and
 15. independent knowledge of the copper industry. Despite knowing that the purchaser of the stock
 16. was an insider with full information regarding the company, the company's prospects and
 17. the market, Ernst & Young breached its duty to plaintiffs by undervaluing the stock
 18. based on information provided by the purchaser, Grupo and/or entities controlled by

15. Ernst & Young had a duty to plaintiffs to be competent to issue an opinion as to